the tables upon his persecutor by liberating William-son and imprisoning Kane. This would prove a just rebuke to the American Jeffries."

-A friend writes from Northern Ohio as follows

A friend writes from Northern Onload to the Batter of The N. Y. Tribune.

Bir: Yesterday at our State Election I stood at the polls with a petition for the impeachment of Judge Kane. There were five handred and one votes cast here—three hundred and fify three of these voters signed the petition. The voting had been going on an bour whee I commenced, and in making explantions some passed in and out without seeing it. At least fifty more or four in five of the legal voters of this county, will sign it.

I was pleased to see the readiness and hearty good will of our people. Expressions like these were com-

I was pleased to see the resultness and bearty good will of our people. Expressions like these were com-men: "Yes, it is just the chance I want;" "I wish it "would put him in Williamson's place;" "If it was to "imprison him I would sign;" "I should love to sign

Very little explanation or persuasion was needed.

The number of Tribunes and Independents taken here

I wish both Judge Kane and Mr. Williamson could have seen and heard the remarks made—the one would have seen comforted in his affile ions; the other would have seen how indignant men can feel.

nave seen now indignant men can feel.

One object of this note is to suggest to others to petition Congress for this object out of Pennsylvania. It is almost the only way we can show our disapprobation of the oppressor or our sympathy for his vic im.

I have taken occasion to notify Mr. Kane of our section. Oberlin, Oct. 10, 1855.

HD JUDICIAL DISTRICT .- The Republicans of this District are requested to send two Delegates from each Assembly District to a Judicial Convention at Brooklyn at noon on Wednesday next, the 24th inst. The time is abort, and we urge the Republicans of Suffolk, Westchester, Orange, Du chess, Putnam, Queens and Rockland to act promptly. Should a good man be nominated, he will be chosen.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF GOV. REEDER. St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express of Saturday publishes a rumor that ex-Gov. Reeder had been murdered at St. Josephs. The editor pronounces it a hoax, but says there is a numor that Reeder had been fighting somewhere in the Territory, but was not injured.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The health of Norfolk continues to improve. On Tuesday there were two new cases and three deaths. On Wednesday to deaths were reported. Bilious fever was raging badly both in Norfolk and

ELECTION RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

ELECTION RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The election in the Niceteenth ward of this city today, for councilmar, to fill a vacancy occasioned by
death, resulted in the success of the Know-Nothing caudida's. There was considerable rioting at the polls,
and a notorious rowdy by the name of King was shot
by the police—it is thought fatally. Several others
were wounded but not dangerously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.
The announcement in this morning's Journal of the death of Mr. John Barstow, a prominent citizen of this place, is incorrect. Mr. Barstow is not only living but much better.

TROUBLE ON THE BRANTFORD RAILROAD.

There is a serious trouble again on the Brantford railroad. A body of armed Irishmen tore open the bridge yesterday, and will not allow the trains to pass. They made an attempt to day on the upper side of the bridge to prevent the train going west. More trouble is expected.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR. SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Republican county convention held here to-day, nominated James Noxon of Syracuse, for State sent-ter, and a full county ticket.

MAN DROWNED.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

Col. Daniel M. Curry, a well known draggist of this city, and formerly a prominent leader of the Know-Nothing party, was found drowned in the river to day.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Friday Oct. 5, 1835.

DEAR Sin: You are hereby respectfully requested to com-DEAR SIR: You are hereby respectfully requested to come as a delegate, or to send some eligible Whig from your Assembly district as a delegate to a State convention of the Wags of New-York who cission all connection with the Republican Fusion party formed at Syracus. The convention will be held in this city, at Constitution bail, on the 33d inst., at 12 o'clock m tais city, at Constitution hall, on the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Whig State ticket, and to take into consideration the cindition of the Whig party. Respectfully yours, George B. Deane, Henry C. Mills, James Brooks, Henry W. Genet, committee.

Reply:
PERU, Clinton Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 15. GENTLEMEN: Your circular of Oct 5 duly came to hand, requesting me to attend as a delegate to a Whig State convention to be held in the city of New-York, at Constitutional hall, Oct. 23, or send some reliable Whig who disowns all connection with the Republican Fusion party.

In reply, let me assure you, as I heartily approve of the Republican movement, and shall support the nominece and labor earnestly for the election of the candidates; therefore having no sympathy in your move-ment, shall not attend. As a gentleman, I felt bound to hand your circular to a reliable Whig. I have endeavored to find one, and have to say I know of no such person in this county. The Wooley-heads have ed the Republicans, and the Silver-Grays have oined the Know-Nothings, where they properly belong, and will undoubtedly act with you in concert in the American party as they have hitherto done.

Respectfully yours, BACK BONE.
To James Brooks and others, committee.
We have the name of the writer of the foregoing, but he prefers not to have it published.

[Ed.

RICHMOND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. on the 15th, made the following nominations: For member of Assembly, William J. Shea; for county, judge, Montgomery Gibbs, (which by the way, pol ities apart, is an excellent nomination, Mr. Gibbs standing high both personally and professionally); for county clerk, Israel C. Denyse, and for sheriff Abraham Lockman.

The Know-Nothings of the same county have nominsted for Assembly, J. Blake Hidler, and for county judge, Henry B. Metcalfe. We have not yet learned the Whig nominations.

"STRAIGHT-OUT-WHIG."-The N. Y. Express and Buffalo Advertiser-head and tail of Hindooism-take a warm interest in the reorganization of the Whig party-the 'Straight-out-Whig party," whose tickets both those organs have betrayed and voted against for four years. Both are Hindoo organs. Both support the Hindoo State ticket.

There ought, to complete this picture, to be a Cen-

tral "Straight out" Whig movement, led by Hindoos who have been for several years at war with the Whig party. It is a favorable moment for such men to get back into the Whig party. They can have it all to themselves. Then, in voting, as usual, for Loco-

Focos, they would cheat but themselves. [Albany Evening Journal.

ILLEGALITY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAV-ERY .- A general convention of radical political Abolitionists is to be held at Boston on Taesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23, 24 and 25, for the purpose of discussing the illegality and unconstitutionality of Slavery, and the power of the Federal government over Slavery in the States, and for other objects. Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Dougless, William Goodell, James McCune Smith, and others, are expected to be present.

#### CITY POLITICS.

CORRECTION.

Dr. Wallace says that he didn't preside at the convention of Know-Nothings at National hall on Tuesday night; that he was not even present at the meeting, and that he therefore had no voice in nominating the ticket there put forth.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. The meeting of the Republican central committee last night did nothing. A lot of scoundrels in the interest of a prominent and unscrupulous candidate made an assault upon the meeting, but were repu sed. The committee on nominations reported the following

tleket, upon which no definite action was had:

controller. Azy ish C. Flace.

Controller. Azy ish C. Flace.
Sheriff. William S. Duke.

County clerk. Douglass Leffingwell.

Street commissioner. Nichol at Dean.

Com. Kepaira and Supplies Jacob L. Bodgs.

Corporation-ottorney. Wm. Curtis Name.

Alsus house governor. Rose Lockwood.

Oity inspector. John H. Griscom.

Judge of Supreme curot. Edward P. Cowice.

Judge of Supreme curot. Edward P. Cowice.

Judge of Supreme curot. Edward P. Gowice. Judge of Suprene curat. Edward P Counce
Judges of Supreno court. Levis B. Woodraft.
Judge of Common pleas ... Caubridge Livingst
Judge of Marine court. ... Chas. E. Birdsall.

[H. N. Wilhelm.
A. S. Jones,
A. S. Ball.

The following resolutions, offered by P. J. Ottarson. Fifteenth ward, and delegate to the Republican State convention, were adopted, and the first, with but one director, and the other unanimously:

Received That we accept and enders the Republican platform adopted at the Syracuse convention, as the basis of our

organization

Resolved That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to labor to the best of our ability to secure the election of the State that rominated at the Syratuse Republican State convention.

The committee meet again to-night.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.
The following nominations have been made in the The following hominators are sets of the following hominators in the first set of the first

The Republicans bave not yet made their nominations, but it is understood they will adopt the Whig

JUSTICE PEARCEY. Justice Pearcey has received and accepted from the Reform party the nomination for police justice for the VIth judicial district, comp-ising the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. Judge Pearcey has been on the bench sincelss: Winter under an appointment of the goverror, and the city has few judges more strictly correct in the discharge of duty. He is an ardent advocate of temperance and reform of city morals, and has been actively engaged several years in the bevevolent and educational movements of the most worthy of our citizens. He will probably get the Reform and Whig

Votes, but none from the rummies.
TWENTY FIRST WARD SOFT-SHELL CHARTER CONVENTION.

The convention above named met last evening at the Mansion house, Thirty second street and Fourth avenue, Daniel W. Clark presiding, and nominated the following ticket: For councilman LIVth district, John J. Mallen; for councilman LVth district, Chas. H. Haswell; for assessor, James Murphy; for school commissioner, Edward B. Fellows; for school inspectors, Nicholas Fisher, John Kinsley; for trustees, Jaz. Ward, Edward Rogers, Thomas McCoy, J. H. Klinker. SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT-SOFT.

The Soft convention met again last evening at the usual place-Thirty second street and Fourth avenue—and balloted three times, but could effect no choice, as the candidates were about evenly balanced— Clark receiving four to Dennison's and Downey's three cach. After the convention adjourned, a considerable row took place in the bar-room among the candidates and outsiders, on account of the number of ballotings and obstinacy displayed by the delegates in not choosing some one candidate.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN. The Republicans of the Eleventh ward held a meeting in Adelphi street, near Fulton avenue, last even-

Mr. Wm. Peet presided, and read a preamble and resolutions protesting against the extension of Slavery into territory now free, which were unanimously passed.

Mr. Trueman Sherwood of New-York was then introduced and addressed the meeting at considerable length on the influence of Slavery, and referred to the difference which existed between the Stave States of the South and the Free States of the North. The speaker alluded to what Virginia and New York were at the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution -Virginia then far outstripping New-York in population and commerce; but now New-York was far ahead, and furnished all the vessels to transport her commerce. The speaker alluded to the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in Territories now free, contending that they could legitimately exercise that

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Democratic city convention for the purpose of selecting a candida'e for the office of city judge (in place of Judge Culver) met yesterday evening and selected Samuel Garrison, Esq., after which they adjourned until next Monday to select candidates for

# STATE POLITICS.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Republicans and Whigs of the XXIId senatorial district, held a convention at Bir ghamton on the 15th inst., and put in nomination George W. Bradford of Cortlard county. Joseph Reynolds is the candidate of the Softs in the same senatorial district.

Benjamin Carver of Mohawk has been nominated by the Krow-Nothings of the XVIth senate district.

H. C. Wetmore of Dutchess is the Hindoo candidate for senator in the V IIth senate district.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Dr. George Burr of Bingbamton is the Hard candicate for member of assembly in Broome county.

The Softs of the 1st district of Onondaga county have nominated Sidney H. Cook of Camillus for the Assembly.

have nominated Sidney H. Cook of Camilius for the Assembly.

In Yates county, Gilbert Shever is the nominate of the Hards, and Henry Husted of the Softs.

The Republicans of Wayne county have nominated Harlow Hyde in the Eastern district, and Thomas Barres in the Western.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

Noah Davis, Jr., of Orleans county, has been nominated by the Republicans for justice of the Supreme court in the VIII the judicial district.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TIGGA COUNTY.—The Republicans of Tigga have nominated the following strong ticket: For county judge, the Hon. Thos. Farrington, ex State tareasurer, a Democrat; for sheriff, Romes Woodruff, Whig; for member, Lyman Bradley, Whig; for county c erk, the Hon. Washington Smith, Democrat.

VIIITH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—For judge of the Supreme coort, Noah Davis, Jr., of Orleans.

XXVITH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Tracy Beadle.
CLINTON.—For Assembly, Jan. H. Cole; coroners, Orson Nicholson, Jan. Chapman; justice of sessions, Wm. Ruggies.

Oswego, —Judge, Sylv's C. Huntington; surre-

go. - Judge, Sylv's C. Huntington; surro-

gate, Ames G. Hull; county clerk, Henry S. Conde; superintendent of poor, Lorenzo Goulding; justice of sersions, Norman Roe: Assembly—Ist dist., William Conger; IId dist., Andrew S. Warner; coroners, Moses Chase, John W. Lyon, John A. Place. BENEFIT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS .-

Two performances were given at the Academy of Music yesterday for the benefit of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums—the one at 3 o'clock in the afterneon, the second at 7 in the evening. The house was densely crowded on each occasion, and nearly ten thousand tickets were sold previous to 8 o clock P. M. It is probable that the society will clear from this benefit between two thousand five hundred and three thousand dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN CONNECTICUT .-The official result of the late election on the question of so altering the constitution of the State as to make the ability to read a necessary qualification for the exercise of the elector's privilege, has been ascerand Capt. Turnbull called upon the citizens for assisttained. The amendment has been adopted by a ance. Henderson and his brother were then arrested majority of 4,841.

## THE FREE-LOVE MEETING.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

INTERFFRENCE AND ARRESTS.

The "Club" last evening, in consequence of the publicity of its designs given by The TRIBERS on Tuesday last, was vary largely stiended. There could not have been less than five hundred persons present. Most of the ladies of the club, satisfipating great crowd of all sorts of beople, staid away Not more than fifteen or eighteen were present. M Andrews was confined to his bed, having had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the langs. Those of his lady friends who had called to see him, he had exhorted to attend the club, and to be firm and brave, whatever might occur; he feared that this night the crisis would come. They must remember that they were strugging now for the freedom of their sex in all time to

The crowd came in, and the room was soon filled simest to suffocation. Most people had to look behind the crimson curtains at the mammoth stove described in THE TRIBUNE, and some of them contemplated it as though it was a tremendous engine to blow up society with. Your reporter was a novice at the Club, and was among this number. Others, however, after a careful and searching scrutiny into all faces and behind all curtains, whispered to their friends that the whole affair was a humbug, and they didn't believe in Free Love at al. After desperate efforts on their part to get their quarter's worth in staring and wondering when the performance was to come on, Mr. Henry Clapp mounted on a platform at or e end of the hall and made a speech. Your reporter learned that this speech-making was a device of Mr. Andrews to drive away the crowds of men whom it was supposed the expose in The Tribuse would bring. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Andrew as a practical man generally, no one can deny but this this was a most ingenious and effective expedient. As the speech was intended to be a bore, and the smaller room was rendered endurable by the withdrawal of people to hear the speech, your reporter made hia self as comfortable as possible in that room in conversation with some lacies to whom he had been introduced. A few straggling words, which reached his car, enabled him to know what was goirgor. Mr. Clapp gave an account of the origin and growth of the league, and told how it was transformed into the club; a better history was given in our issue of Tuesday. Mr. Clapp told all outsiders that they had been fooled by the press, and wou'd not find anything of the kind which they had anticipated; in fact, that they had been cheated by the newspapers out of twenty-five cents. Most of those present cheered this declaration of their own asininity, evidently determined to cheer something. So closed the first

Mr. ALBERT BRISEANE then took the platform and made a few rema ks on the same subject, stating that Mr. Ancrews's object had been to organize amusement for the people; to get up a place for them where they could come at a small expense, find rational amuse ment instead of going to greg-shops and gamblinghouses. He proceeded to make some remarks on the sovereignty of individuals, and exulted considerably over the fact that the time had come when the great psinciples of Free Love could be discussed. He adverted to the opposition which Temperance and anti Slavery met with in their early days, and rejoiced that the doctrine of Free Love also had passed its time of persecution. He mentioned incidentally to those who came out of morbid curiosity that the free love which they desired they could find in Mercer street.

The speeches, to a considerable extent, had the desired effect, many people having left, and the hall began to be comfortable again, when suddenly it was noised about that the police were at the door and about to arrest this party en masse. The effects produced by the announcement were various. Men scattered like sheep, and very soon there was an equilibrium between the sexes. Masculine Free-levers were among the missing, and more than one of the ladics was obuged to accept the arm of a reporter. The lady of the chief of the league mained until all had gone. When asked to go, and when threatened by the police with arrest, she said, My Willie is here-he will have to stay until all are gone; I cannot go and leave him." The passage down stairs was tolerably well lined with policemen, and the ladies found no great difficulty until they arrived at the sidewalk. Here the entrance was beset by several hundred rowdies, among whom there was

no policeman, as usual. The crowd yelled and hooted like demons, but readily made way, so that there was little difficulty in easeing through them. It was long before the crowd disappeared, even after all had gone and the door was

SCENE AT THE STATION HOUSE. A crowd of two or three hundred persons followed Captain Turnbull and Officers Cunningham, Rosch, McGinney, Van Buren and Beach, with their prisoners to the Eighth ward Station house, where the scene was of a most exciting nature. The prisoners were marshaled before the bench, and their names as follows taken by Captain Turnbull, and entered, with

their offenses, upon his register: Albert Brisbane, disorderly conduct. Thomas Harland, assault and battery, and keeping

disorderly house. John Henderson, interfering with officers in discharge of their duty.

Berjamin Henderson, attempting to rescue prisoner. The majority of the persons in the Station house were personal friends of those arrested, although there

were several among the crowd who seemed to relist the affair as a great joke, and acted in such a manner that the captain was obliged to call them to order. Among the property handed over to the captain was the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-

nine cents in gold, silver and bids, by Mr. Harland the receipts of the institution up to the time of the ar The complaints having been made and entered upon the register, the prisoners were taken below and locked in separate coils; after which the Station house a cleared of those persons baving no business there.

The following statement relative to the affair was The captain says his attention (last evening) was structed to the place by a large crowd at the front loor, among whom he recognized several suspicious characters. He immediately sought out Capt. Kissne of the Fourteenth ward and consulted with him on the subject, which consultation resulted in a determination to visit the place, as they both had during the day heard rumors that a disturbance was anticipated at the club in the evening. They accordingly went up, but were stopped at the door. Having stated who they were, the door-keeper told them was only a private party, and that they had no business there in their official capacity. They then paid twenty-five cents each and were allowed to enter. They proceeded to the head of the room where Mr. Brisbane was making a speech, using language in violation of all decency. After listening a short time to his remarks they returned to the rear of the room when they heard a scuille in the hall, and upon going out found Mr. Cockefair and Mr. Harland, the door-keeper clinched. Captain Turnbull asked Harland if his name was Wheeler, to which Harland replied in the negative, and that he was only the door-keeper. Upon complaint of Cockefair Mr. Harland was then arrested on a charge of assault and battery. At this time Mr. Brisbane came into the hall, when he was also apprehended for disorderly conduct. Mr. Henderson made some impertinent remarks, when the captain told him to go on or he would arrest him; but the former replied that he could not take him. Henderson then called for his friends,

the former, as was alleged, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, and the latter for a tempting to rescue a prisoper.

Mr. Harland told our reporter, on a visit to his cell. that the first disturbance which he saw was from men who came up to him and attempted to pass him without paying the cruel charge. He stopped him, and the man, who proved to be Mr. Cookefair, a "shadow," as we were informed by a police nau caught Mr. H. by the collar and there were some blows. Mr. Harland called upon Capt. Turnbull, who was near by, to arrest the intruder, and was himself

ACCOUNT FROM A LADY VISITOR.

To the Edutor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: For some time past a simil society has been accustomed to held their weekly meetings in a room on Broadway, hired furnished, lighted, and provided for in all respects by themselves, asking fear nor favor from any. Their assemblies were of the most orded and peaceful character; their amusements of an intellectual and social nature. The society itself was composed of persons, many of them scholars and men of high reputation, and slander would have shrunk abashed from the presence of the noble women who added the charm and grace of their presence to these social gatherings. Within a few weeks, however, various rumors and reports have spread themselves abroad in the city. slander has been busy with the private character and pursuits of individuls who sought for no publicity, nor yet shrank from it, having nothing to conceal. The press has used its freedom to propagate these infamous vilest, most degraded portion of the population of New-York, and the consequence is one of the most outrageous and infamous acts of despotism that over disgraced the page of history. Last evening the society met as usual and commenced its exercises, when to the astonishment of the regular attendants, crowds of strange-looking men paured in, gazing here and there with looks of eager curiosity, what did they expect to see? Their presence broke up the usual quiet and harmony of the club. The members could nothing but sit still, and watch the proceedings of their strange looking, and still stranger acting, visitors. Still anxious to do something for their entert sinment, and partly atone for the absence of the chief, (who was prevented by sickness from being present). some gentlemen volunteered speeches, which were simply expositions of principles-explanations of the aims and objects of the leaders of the society. It was an organization for the discussion of social, moral, political, and religious subjects, and comprehended means for recreation and amusement of an innocent character, and open to all. Where then is the justice of a horde of men breaking into a peaceful meeting, interfering with the exercises by their disorderly conduct, and then followed by a gang of policemen, who, instead of arresting the disturbers of the peace, bluster about trying to frighten women, and finally carried off a man known all over the world-for what? For persevering efforts in behalf of the degraded masses; for carrest devotion to what he believed to be the truth; and for this, on this 18th day of Oc ober, 1855, in the free and enlightened city of New-York, this man was dragged off to the Tombs, in company with another equally innocent person, and two frightenel women; and where were the mob who had done all the wrong that had been done? Stationed at the door to bravely hoot and yell at the noble women who dare think for themselves, but upon whose fair fame no breath of suspicion has ever vested. Where is the freedom of speech, freedom of action, in this boasted America, when a quiet meeting is permitted to be broken up by a disorderly rabble, and the ears of pure, innocent women saluted with larguage fit only for the vile dens of Water street ! But do they think by these means to put a stop to free, independent thought and action? No, ten thousand times, no. Every breath will be but the echo of a thousand voices, from all parts of the world, proclaiming freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of action, as the Divine right ef man. And for what, in the name of all that is good, has this cruel and wicked injustice been done? Decrees a few men and women chose to meet tegether for instruction and amusement, throwing their doors open to the investigation of the public, because this public, excited by a venal press, crowded the little gathering out of their accustomed enjoyment, and obliged them to sit quietly down and wait the issue of this measure. In the course of events they must not only quietly submit to the disturbance, but they must be branded with every opprobrious epithet, hooted at and vilified by an insane mob, and then deprived of personal liberty, and sent to associate with the vilest wretches and most degraded outcasts. This is the liberty of New-York! For this, our fathers fought and died! Glorious de-

# MILITARY.

PARADE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST AND SEVENTH REGI-MENTS.

The fifty-first regiment, New York State Militie under command of Coi. Stebbins, para led yesterday for inspection and review, according to statute. regiment, composed of Garde Lafayette, Light Guard, State Guard, and Tigers, has been newly orgenized, and yesterday was their first appearance as a regiment. The Garde Lafayette numbers four companies, and is composed entirely of our French residents: the "Tigers" is a new company. The Light Guard and State Guard are among the oldest or-

ganizations is this city.

The regiment mustered at Hamilton square at 10 o'clock A.M., where the various companies were inspected by the brigade-inspector; after which they were reviewed by Brigadier-General Hall, to whose brigade they are attached. During their parade through the streets, the several companies composing this regiment in their showy uniforms attracted con siderable attention.

The seventh regiment New York State militia, under command of Col. Duryes, also paraded yesterday and proceeded to Hamilton square, where the sever companies composing it were inspected and reviewed by the brigade inspector. The ranks were full and the regiment, as usual, looked well.

CONNECTICUT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL .- The anniversary exercises of this institution took place at New Britain on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 10 and 11. It is under the care of the Hon. J. D. Philbrick, State superintendent of common schools, as principal, and N. Camp, Esq., as associate-principal. The ex erckes throughout were of a very high order, and afforded great satisfaction to the large number in attendance. On Monday evening the Rev. Walter Clark, D.D., of Hartford, addressed the alumni. The Rev. Mr. Bulkley of West Winsted fo lowed with a poem which abounded in wit and satire. In the foreon of Tuesday a few of the members of the school engaged in reading for the "Saymour prizes." The reading was of a very high order. In the afternoon a large audience convened for the purpose of listening to the exercises of the graduating class, numbering about thirty members. At the conclusion of these exercises, Governor Minor was called upon and made a capital speech. He was followed by Mr. Haven, mayor of New-London, Judge Waldo of Tolland, Mr. Babcock of New-Haven, Mr. Beckwith of Litchfield, and Mr. Averell of Danbury-each speaking in the strongest terms of commendation of the various exercises of the Normal school.

LECTURE ON TURKEY .- Mr. Oscanyan delivered the first of his series of lectures last evening in the rooms of the Mercantile Library association, before a select although not numerous andience. He introduced the subject by a careful and erudite history of the origin of the Osmanlis, their progression in a mental and phys-

ical point of view, and the nature, form, and policy of their government. He dwelt particularly upon the policy, that gigantic system of contralization and dospotism, of which Eussis is at the present day the on's sponent. The rise and destruction of the juniseary-"rew soldiers"-formed an instructive episode par ticularly from the fact that the lecturer treated the cheracter of Sulian Mahmond in as original and able manner. He regarded Mahmond as the regenerstor of the Purkish empire, and his action in destroy. ing the janissaries as dictated by a profound serve of national instice and necessity. In fact, the father of the present Sultan found in Mr. Oscanyan an enthusiastic and elequent defender. In addition to this the lecturer gave a novel and instructive description of the habits and manners of Oriental life, which he i lestrated with a number of anecdotes that were eminently original and characteristic. The second lecture of the course takes place on the red inst.

#### FIRE IN STATE STREET.

WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN BURNED. At 2 c'clock this morning a fire broke out in the four story brick building No. 13 State street, and before the flomes could be subdued the upper part of the building was destroyed.

The building was occupied by several families, most of whom escaped without injury. A woman and two children, whose names we could not learn, were horribly burned. The woman was so badly burned about the face and shoulders that she cannot survive. She was carried to the New-York Hospital. The two children were burned almost to a crisp. Their bodies were not got out until after the flames were subdued.

The loss on the property will not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

#### STABBING AFFRAY.

At 12 o'clock last night as policeman Martin of the Sixth ward was patrolling his best he was slarmed by the cry of "murder," and immediately saw a man fall pear him. The murderer, named James Bart mi, endeavored to escape, but was arrested by officer Martin and locked up. The wounded man, named Charles Barroni, was stabbed in the abdomen dangerously. He was taken to the hospital. The wound was made with a sharp-pointed instrument, and is five inches in cepth.

# AFFAIRS IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CARMEL, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855. Judge Brown, who has been holding the present Putram county elecuit, sent over all the indictments which had been proved for violations of our Maine Law to the next term of the Oyer and Terminer for this county. He stated that before that time the constitutionality of the law would be passed upon and set tled by the court of Appeals, and these cases could tied by the court of Appeals, and these cases could then be disposed of according to the decision of that court. In his decision to the grand jury the judge nerely alluded to the decision of the general term of the Second district, deciaring the law to be unconstitutional, and instructed them that, notwithstanding this decision, they had the power to find indictments for violations of the law. He suggested, however, that it would be better for them to take no action until the question was finally determined by the court of Appeals, although be did not wish to interfere with the discretion which they might think proper to exercise in the matter.

in the matter.

The Whig county convention was held at this place vesterday, and the following nominations were made: For member of Assembly, Charles A. Atwater; county clerk, Augustus Hazen: sheriff, Charles T. Brewster; county judge, Ambrose Ryder; justice of Sessions, Daniel Baker; coroners, Asa Hoyt and John C. Cathern

There is as yet no Republican organization in the There is as yet no Republican organization in the county, but it seems to be the general impression that the Whigs, as well as many Democrats will support the Republican ticket. The Know Nothing organization is reported to be strong and to embrace most of the leading Democratic politicians. The Whigs who cannot wote for Preston King & Co. will undoubtedly show their attachment for the principles of Clay and Webster by uniting with the Know-Nothing Hunker Democrats.

There has been rather an exciting time at the circuit There has been rather an exciting time at the critical growing out of the trial of two seduction cases. In one, the jury came in this evening with a verdict for the planniif for three thousand dollars. This is an unsually large verdict for this country, and was doubtless intended as an example to evil doers, as the amount recovered heretofore in similar cases has seldom ex-ceeded five hundred dollars. A LOOKER-ON.

## IMPORTANT TRIAL.

An interesting trial, involving the right of fugitive slaves to held property and the validity of slave marriages has recently been tried in Philadelphia. We

annex the case:

Thompson sgt. Wilson.—In the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1-55.—This was an action of ejectment to recover the possession of a house and lot on the north side of Carlton street, near Sixteenth street.

The plaintiff was the daughter of Robert Thompson, a colored man, who was a slave in Virginia, and ran

The plaintif was the daughter of Robert Lompson, a colored man, who was a slave in Virginia, and ran away and came into Pennsylvania about 1835 or 1836, and in 1842 purchased the lot of ground in question, and built a buse on it. It was in evidence that he lived and cohabited with a free colored woman in Virginia, to whom he was reputed to be married, and by whom he had ten children, of whom the plaintiff was

whom he had ten children, of whom the plaintin was the only survivor.

After he came to Pennsylvania he sent for this woman; but before she arrived here he formed an acquaintance with another woman, whom he afterward married. The wife from Virginia also married again after her arrival here. He died about 1830, leaving both wives, and the plaintiff, surviving him. Toe first wife is since dead. The property was in possession of the tenants of the second wife, and the plaintiff claimed as her of Robert Thompson. The Judge charged as follows:

claimed as her of Robert Thompson. The Judge charged as follows:

Sherwood P. I. "This is a curious and interesting case. Robert Thompson was a slave. He married a free woman in Virginia, their ran away, came to Philadelphia, married another woman, purchased the lot of ground in question, improved it, and died. The plaintiff is the only survivor of ten children by the woman whom he had in Virginia. If the last wife of Robert Thompson was his lawful wife, she is entitled to the property.

"The plaintiff must recover on the strength of her

"The plaintiff must recover on the strength of her own title. If any person else has a better title, she carnot recover. There are two questions of interest presented in this case.

"1. Could Robert Thompson, a runaway slave, hold property in Pennsylvania?

"I think he could; except that he could be reclaimed by his master, he had all the rights of a freeman. The act of Assembly of 1780 having abolished Slavery in Pennsylvania, he is to be deemed and adjudged a freeman, except for reclamation by his master. Until a fugitive slave is recovered by his master, he is to be deemed to have all his civil rights. As between himself and all other persons, except the master, he is to be adjudged a freemau. If the master should come and claim the property, it would present a different question, which I am not now called on to decide. decide.

Thompson?

"This is to be judged of by the law of Pennsylva-

"This is to be judged of by the law of Pennsylva-nia. The law of Virginia, which legitimates the chil-dren of rull marriages, has no power to make a bas-tard a legitimate child, so as to inherit property in Pennsylvania. Were Robert Thompson and his wife living in lawful wedicek at the time of the birth of the plaintiff! That depends on the law of Virginia. We are without evidence as to what that law is respecting the marriage of slaves. the marriage of slaves.
"No civil rights, as against the master, can be ac

"No civil rights, as against the master, can be acquired by the marriage; but as between the slaves themselves, I am not satisfied that the marriage and its effects are not valid. The law of the forum in the absence of proof of what is necessary to constitute a valid marriage contracted elsewhere, is the rule of evidence. Coh shitation and reputation are evidence of marriage in Pens sylvania, and a lawful marriage may be inferred from them. I see no reason to distinguish this case from any other.

"I leave to you the question whether Robert Thompson and this woman lived and cohabited together as man and wife in Vilginia. There is some little difference in the testimony of the witnesses. Some said they lived and cohabited as man and wife as slaves do. And I will neserve for the Court is banc, whether upon the whole evidence the plaintiff is entitled to recover."

gress, have been collected in a neat volume, embel-lished with a portrait of the author, and published

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The board researched at nine o'clock yesterday moving. Bishop Mians of Virginia in the chair. After the minutes were read, a thermal arous relative to the insertion on the rainsites of a classe in relative to the insertion on the rainsites of a classe in relation to no collection having been taken in Trinity chaps on Wednerlay evening. It appeared that the rector of Trinity charch had sont worn not to have any collection, and after various remarks and suggestions, the members were corrected to read that, in consequence of a misur deviation, no collection that saken up.

The report of the committee on domeths missions was read. It concluded by submitting receiptions hoojing that missionaries would be furnished with means of extending their exertions, and urging the members of the church to pour their giffs into the treasury of the committee, in order to enable them to mad their listilities and enlarge their operations.

The recolutions were manimously adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the apport of the committee on foreign missions reported that they had examined the report with minuted feelings of gratitude and pain—gratitude to Almighey God for his goodness, and regret at the latent hinderance experienced by missionaries in the progress of the work. There was great hope, particularly as the soboris and other institutions in various perions of the field were in a flourishing condition, many of the papits having reade a profession of religion, and some being in training for the ministry. The Chinese mission was polyon of as execurating, since the termination of the war at Shangbae. The number of applicants for baptism were on the increase. The sumber of spenies in the progress of the report, there being no funds in the treasury for that purpose. The report trusted that the mission would not be absorbed the committee to take measures for sending out more missionaries with little delay: approved of the measure missionaries with little delay: approved of the measure missionaries with li

ent debt, and in and of sending out the ciminates for missionary work.

After some discussion a subscription was then en-fered into, and the sum of four thomself six hundred dollars raised between six bishops, twenty ministers and ore layman, being one hundred dollars more than

The resolutions were all adopted, except that which provided for a collection, the liberality of the members present producing its necessity. The following was substituted:

Received. That a committee of five his appealable to prepare and publish an address to the church, on the monity of the mone-eary means of carrying on the work of wissions. The resolution in relation to African education was

Islandon the table until next meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

The annual convention of this body hells its concluding exercises last evening at the Church of the Ascension in Fifth avenue. Appropriate music having been executed by the choir and congregation, prayers suitable to the occasion were reed by Bishop Meade of Virginia, after which the Rev. Dr. Custains of Trinity church, Washington, addressed the assembly. His theme was especially the all-importance of the missionary spirit; he combited the idea, which he asserted is too prevalent, that nen of ordinary abilities and limited qualifications are good enough for missionary work, and instanced on the contrary the mother churches of primitive Christanity which gave to the missionary cause their ablest, most energetic and active ministers. Referringates without a missionary, present indications portead that henceforth the Episcopal church will do its full share in the cause of missions throughout the world. He concluded with the kope that the importance on indecessity of missionary works would be thoroughly comprehended and properly responded to by all professing Christianity.

He was followed by Bishop Lex of Iowa, who en-

President of the property responded to by an probability.

He was followed by Bishop Lex of Iowa, who enlarged upon the pressing claims of the home missionary in the Western States. He spoke particularly of the need of religious instruction among the immease and constantly increasing foreign population in the "Far West," giving it as his opinion and experience that a vast deal of sood might be accomplished among

"Far West," giving it as his opinion and experience that a vast deal of sood might be accomplished among the German and Irish emigrants who are delly pouring into that section of the land, and who are for the meat part utterly destitute of Christian education and culture. He announced it as his intention to consecrate the rest of his life to this work, and asked the prayers of the Church for his prosperity and success.

Bishop Clark of Rhode Island next made a brief address. He gave, as the amount yearly contributed by the church to missionary enterprises in this country, shout seventy thousand dollars to foreign and our hundred thousand dollars to domestic missions. He said that in the lack of public church funds to warrant the outlay the foreign board had this morning assumed the payment of forty-five thousand dollars on their ridvidual responsibility, to send out as foreign missionaries three young men who had volunteered to go, if means should be proviced. Being limited to fifteen mir utes his remarks were brief.

Bishop McLivaix of Ohio was the next speaker and made a lew pointed remarks.

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and the congregation dispersed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW-JERSEY. THIRD DAY.

The first business transacted yesterday morning after the usual religious exercises, was the presents tien of a report from the committee on the Records of

after the usual religious exercises, was the presentation of a report from the committee on the Records of Presbyteries, recommending the approval of those records as fully satisfactory to the ioint committee. The report was adopted. The committee of Arrangements reported the order of exercises for the evening. Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Willey of San Francisco, Cal., read an interesting narrative on the State of religion in that region, which was ordered to be filed.

The Rev. Jos. S. Gallagher of this city offered a resolution calling on the presbyteries and sessions to take up collections in aid of the support of candidates for the ministry while pursuing their theological studies at Usion seminary.

An amendment was moved by the Rev. Dr. Fair Child Calling for the appointment of a committee to receive communications from the various presbyteries as to the most feasible means to be adopted for carrying out the purport of the resolution. The rev. doctor also advocated the passage of the resolution in an effective and lengthy speech, in which he called the attention of the synod to the fact that there was an immerse foreign field as well as local one, where the service of the ministry was greatly needed; that in addition to the immense number of pagans and mbelievers to whom the light of the gospel had to be made known, there were two hundred millions of soule under the dominion of the "man of man," and that for all these ministerial provision had to be made.

The adoption of the resolution was also advocated by the Revs. Drs. Cox, Serrin, and others, and was

these ministerial provision had to be made.

The adoption of the resolution was also advocated by the Revs. Drs. Cox, Shirin, and others, and was finally passed as amended without a dissenting voice. The afternoon session was opened with prayer, and an address by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the moderator.

The Rev. Mr. Willer of San Francisco, in accordance with the provision to that effect, in the order of exercises, exhorted the members to increase their zeal in the holy work of the ministry. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was then partaken of, and the synod proceeded to transact some unimportant business.

Last evening was devoted to exhortation and other religious exercises, and a narrative on the state of religion was read in accordance with the usual custom.

To morrow will probably cicee the labors of the synod. That of next year will be held at Greenport, I. I.

OPENING OF CHAMBERS STREET The committee on Streets of the board of council-men to whom was referred the petitions relative to the extension of Chambers street, held another meathe extension of Chambers street, held another mest-ing yesterday afternoon, in the City hall, to hear the remarks of those opposed to the improvement. The committee and andience were entertained for two hours and a half with speeches from Burtis Skidmore and Joseph Becket, both of whom were opposed to the improvement. They asserted that it was get up to be nefit speculators, and not property holders, and considering the present condition of the mercantile community, improvements of this nature were not needed. The committee adjourned till next Tuesday.

DEATH OF AN EXCELLENT WOMAN,-Margaret M DEATH OF AN EXCELLANT WOMAN,—Margaret M. Smith died at Burlington, N. S., on Monday night, aged 64 years. This excellent woman was always noted for her charities; and after the recent railroad disaster she opened her house to the sufferer and nursed them with the utmost care. It was in her house that Mr. and Mrs. Gilleapie died. The excessive fatigue and excitement of that period of trial were too much for the weak frame of the noble woman, and when there was nothing more to do for the suffering ahe gave way and is now removed to her reward one in Burlington was ever more mourant.

The Speeches of GERRIT SMITH, delivered in Con-